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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/768,667	01/24/2001	Takeo Hoda	05058/02806	4380

24367 7590 09/24/2003

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HUY THANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2615

DATE MAILED: 09/24/2003

23

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/768,667

Applicant(s)

HODA ET AL.

Examiner

HUY T NGUYEN

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 42-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 42-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                              | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.                                   |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 42-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tojo et al (5,737,014).

Regarding claims Tojo discloses a camera having a recording/reproducing apparatus (Figs. 1,3) reproducing the images signal . The apparatus comprises:

a first storing means (20) for storing a plurality of images column 2, lines 61-65);

a second memory (7) for storing a plurality of images;

a reproducing means for reproducing the image signals from the first memory and the image signal from the second memory ; and

a changer means (40,38,11) for selecting a reproduction of either the image signals from the first memory or second memory in accordance with a first condition or second condition respectively (column 18, lines 17-26, column 7, lines 14-20).

Tojo further reaches that the first memory is detachable and second memory is fixed since the second memory is inserted into the connection fixed in the camera (Fig. 3).

Tojo further teaches that the image pickup apparatus having body and the recorder 2 can be attached and combined with the image pickup apparatus to form a camera having a body and the first memory and second memory are installed inside the body (column 9, lines 21-45)

3. Claims 42 and 44-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Toka et al (5,162,833).

Regarding claims 42- and 44-49, Taka discloses a camera having a body recording/reproducing apparatus (Fig. 1, column ) for recording and reproducing the image signal . The apparatus comprises:

a first storing means (10) installed inside the camera body for storing a plurality of images (column 3, lines 53-65)column 2, lines 61-65) ;

a second memory (12) installed inside the camera body for storing a plurality of images;

a reproducing means (14,16) for reproducing the image signals from the first memory and the image signal from the second memory ; and

a changer means (40,38,11) for selecting a reproduction of either the image signals from the first memory or second memory in accordance with a first condition or second condition respectively (column 8, lines 38-42, column 12, lines 55-60).

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Taka teaches first memory and second memory are installed in the camera body since , at columns 3 and 4, Figs. 1 and 2 , Taka teaches the internal circuits inside the camera including the first memory and second memory and buttons mount on camera body used for operating the first memory and second memory .

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 50-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tojo et al in view of Pfeiler et al (4,709,385) .

1. Regarding claims 50 -55, Tojo discloses a recording/reproducing apparatus (Fig. 1) reproducing the images signal . The apparatus comprises:

a first storing means (7) installed inside the camera body for storing a plurality of images column 2, lines 61-65);

a second memory (20) installed inside the camera body for storing a plurality of images;

a reproducing means having electrical connections to the first storing memory and second memory for reproducing the image signals from the first memory and the image signal from the second memory ; and

a changer means (40,38,11) for selecting a reproduction of either the image signals from the first memory or second memory in accordance with a first condition or second condition respectively (column 18, lines 17-26, column 7, lines 14-20).

Tojo fails to teaches the use of a buffer memory for storing the image from the first memory or second memory Pfeiler teaches a camera having a memory receiving the images from one of two memories (8,9) (Fig. 1, image memory 12) via electrical connections . Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tojo by using a memory as taught by Pfeiler for storing the image signals from the first memory or second memory in order to easily control the timing of the image signal to be output to another device.

6. Claims 50-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taka (5,162,833) al in view of Pfeiler et al (4,709,385) .

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Regarding claims 50-55, Taka discloses a camera having a recording/reproducing apparatus (Fig. 1) for recording and reproducing the image signal. The apparatus comprises:

a first storing means (10) for storing a plurality of images (column 3, lines 53-65)column 2, lines 61-65);

a second memory (12) for storing a plurality of images;

a reproducing means (14,16) having electrical connections to the first memory and the image signal from the second memory for reproducing the image information from the first memory and the second memory

a changer means (40,38,11) for selecting a reproduction of either the image signals from the first memory or second memory in accordance with a first condition or second condition respectively (column 8, lines 38-42, column 12, lines 55-60).

Taka fails to teaches the use a memory for receiving the images from the first memory or second memory.

Pfeiler discloses an apparatus for reproducing the image having a memory (12) for receiving the image signal to be reproduced on a display from one of two other memories via electrical connections (8 and 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Taka with Pfeiler by using a memory as taught by Pfeiler for receiving the image from the first or second memory in order to easily control the timing of the image to be reproduced on a display.

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7. Claim 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taka (5,162,833) al in view of Sasaki et al (5,034,804).

Taka fails to teaches that the first memory is detachable memory . However, it is noted that using a detachable memory for storing the images is well known in the art as taught by Sasaki . Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Taka with Sasaki by using a detachable memory as an alternative the first memory of Taka in order to easily replace the first memory.

### ***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered and the examiner response to applicant argument has been addressed below.

**Applicant's arguments filed 23 November 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.**

Applicant argues "The Tojo patent does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are installed inside the camera body."

In response, it is noted that Tojo teaches that the first memory and second memory are installed in a camera body since the recorder 2 can be attached to the image pick up apparatus to form a camera apparatus having a body and the first memory and second memory are installed inside the camera body. (Figs. 1, 2, column 9, line 21 to column 10, line 20).

Applicant argues that " the Tojo patent does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are mounted inside the camera body and there is no



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**facility for displaying the information stored in memory 7.** To provide anticipation, a reference must show, expressly or inherently, every element of the claim. Therefore, the Tojo patent does not anticipate claim 47. Claims 48 and 49 are dependent on claim 47 and thus include every limitation of claim 47. Therefore, the Tojo patent does not anticipate claims 48 and 49."

In response, it is noted that Tojo at column 3, lines 10-25, column 7, lines 16-24 teaches that the image signal from the first memory and second memory are selectively transmitted to monitor 10 (viewfinder mount on the camera body) for reproducing and displaying the images.

Applicant argues that " **the Taka patent does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are mounted inside the camera body.** To provide anticipation, a reference must show, expressly or inherently, every element of the claim. Therefore, the Taka patent does not anticipate claim 47. Claims 48 and 49 are dependent on claim 47 and thus include every limitation of claim 47. Therefore, the Taka patent does not anticipate claims 48 and 49."

In response, the examiner disagrees. It is noted that Figs. 1 and 2 in Taka reference illustrate the circuits inside the camera. The circuits include a first memory and a second memory (recall memory and special memory) (column 4-4). Fig. 2 Taka further teaches the operative buttons mounted on the camera body to control the first memory and second memory. It is clear that the first memory and second memory are inside the body of the camera.

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Applicant further argues that "Claim 43 is dependent upon claim 42 and thus includes every limitation of claim 42. As noted above, with regard to claim 42, the **Taka patent is indefinite as to the position of the special memory**, and thus does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are installed inside the camera body. The Sasaki patent merely shows the use of a single memory 15. Therefore, the Sasaki patent also does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are installed inside the camera body. To support a prima facie case of obviousness, the combined references must show or suggest every limitation of the claim". In response, it is noted that Taka patent teaches position of the special memory, at Fig. 1 column 3, Taka teaches the special memory is installed inside the camera and Fig. 2 Taka teaches the use of button mounted on the camera body to operate the special memory. It is clear that Taka teaches the special memory is installed inside the camera body.

Applicant argues that "the Tojo fails to teach the use of a memory for storing the image signal and the Pfeiler patent does not show the use of a memory for temporarily storing the image information, but rather memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11. Thus, the Tojo and Pfeiler patents, even when combined, do not show or suggest every limitation" of claims 50 and 54.

In response, it is noted that the combination of Tojo and Pfeiler teaches electrical connection between the first memory and second memory since Tojo teaches electrical connections between the first memory and second memory to a reproducing device. The image signal from either first or second memory is selected to

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the reproducing device and Pfeiler teaches electrical connections between the first memory and second memory and the image from either first memory or second memory is provided to a memory for processing and the image from the memory forwarded to a reproducing device for displaying the images. Further it is noted that the memory as taught by Pfeiler is considered as a buffer for temporary storing the images since the image from the first memory or second memory is stored in the memory and then is forwarded to a display device for displaying. Applicant further argues that “ **memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11.**”. In response, it is noted that the output the differencing is also image information. Further it is noted that the examiner relies on Pfeiler that is being teaching the connections between the first memory and second memory and a memory to combine with Tojo reference.

Applicant argues that “The rejection states that “Taka fails to teach the use of a memory for receiving the images from the first or second memory.” (Office Action, page 5) As noted above, **the Pfeiler patent does not show the use of a memory for temporarily storing the image information, but rather memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11.** Thus, the Taka and Pfeiler patents, even when combined, do not show or suggest every limitation” of claims 50. and 54.

In response, it is noted that the combination of Taka and Pfeiler teaches electrical connection between the first memory and second memory and the out from the first or second memory is forwarded to the a temporary memory via electrical connections since Taka teaches electrical connections between the first memory and

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second memory to a reproducing device. The image signal from either first or second memory is selected to the reproducing device and Pfeiler teaches electrical connections between the first memory and second memory and the image from either first memory or second memory is provided to a memory for processing and the image from the memory forwarded to a reproducing device for displaying the images. Further it is noted that the memory 12 as taught by Pfeiler is considered as a buffer for temporary storing the images since the image from the first memory or second memory is stored in the memory and then is forwarded to a display device for displaying. Applicant further argues that “ **memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11.**”. In response, it is noted that the output of the differencing unit is also image information. Further it is noted that the examiner relies on Pfeiler that is being teaching the connections between the first memory and second memory and a temporary storing memory to combine with Tojo reference.

**Applicant's arguments filed 30 June 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.**

Applicant argues that “ Tojo shows a system including a memory 7 contained in a memory unit 27 that plugs into a slot in imager 1 (figure 3) The system also includes an attachable recorder 2 containing a disk 20 that slides onto projection 1' and makes contact with terminals 36 for electrical communication with the imager 1. Image data stored on the disk 20 can be displayed on a monitor 10 via camera signal processing circuit 5 when switch 11 is in the 'a' position. Image data on memory 7 can be displayed

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on monitor 10 through D/A converter 9 when switch 11 is in the 'b' position. However, in Tojo, the disk 20 is mounted in the disk recorder 2 and is not included inside of imager 1, where memory 7 and monitor 10 are installed.

In contrast to the cited prior art, claim 42 includes:

a first memory, installed inside the camera body, capable of storing image information corresponding to a plurality of photographic frames; a second memory, installed inside the camera body, capable of storing image information corresponding to a plurality of photographic frames; a reproduction device, installed inside the camera body, to selectively receive and reproduce image information recorded on one of the first memory and the second memory...

As stated in Applicants' prior response, Tojo does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are installed inside the camera body. Disk 20 is clearly installed in recorder 2, which is separate from the imager. In response to this, the Office Action states:

It is noted that Tojo teaches that the first memory and second memory are installed in a camera body since the recorder 2 can be attached to the image pick up apparatus to form a camera apparatus having a body and the first memory and second memory are installed inside the camera body.

**This reasoning does violence to logic and the plain meaning of the claim.**

The Office Action states that the first and second memories are installed inside the body

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because the recorder 2 can be attached to the side of imager 1. If the Examiner can simply redefine "body" to encompass any attachable device, there would be no such thing as a memory installed outside of the body. This interpretation renders the phrase "installed inside the camera body" meaningless because virtually any device will be attached in some way."

In response, it is noted that the "reasoning" does not "violate logic and the plain meaning of the claim". It is noted that the claimed memories are attached recorder (memory cards) that are attached to the camera. Therefore the attached recorder of Tojo meets the recited memories in the claim.

Applicant argues that "In essence, the Examiner has ignored the limitation "installed inside the camera body" by interpreting camera body include to anything that may be physically attached to the camera body. However, every limitation of a claim must be considered. MPEP §2131. An express limitation of the claim cannot be ignored simply by using an unreasonable interpretation of part of that limitation. By any reasonable interpretation of Tojo, the camera body consists of imager 1. Recorder 2 is an attachment to the camera body. Imager 1 can function as a camera without recorder 2. Thus, every element necessary for camera functionality is contained in imager 1. Recorder 2 simply provides additional storage for image data. Therefore, the only reasonable interpretation of Tojo is that imager 1 is a separate camera body and recorder 2 is an attachment thereto. Thus, Tojo does not show or suggest a first and second memory installed in the camera body."

In response , it is noted that that the claimed memories disclosed in the specification are attached memories . Therefore the attached recorder of Tojo meets the memories being recited in claims. The body of the camera that covers the imager and attached recorder will cover the first memory and second memory of Tojo.

Applicants argue that "The Taka patent shows an arrangement comprising the recall memory 10, the special memory 12, and the image display device 18. However, it is not clear whether these devices 10, 12 and 18 are installed inside the camera body 20. Camera body 20 is shown as a separate element from recall memory 10 and special memory 12 in Figure 1. Camera body 20 is shown in Figure 2., but recall memory 10 and special memory 12 are not. The Taka patent states at column 3, lines 32-36 that:

FIG. 1 shows in block diagram the arrangement of all devices of a practical example of the still camera equipped with an electronic imaging device, to which the invention is applied. The outer appearance of this camera is partly shown in FIG. 2.

Further, Taka states at column 4, lines 18-20 that a "camera body 20 whose outer appearance is shown in FIG. 2 has display device 18 . . . ." In other words, Taka states that FIG. 1 shows the entirety of the still camera and that FIG. 2 shows the camera body 20, which is a separate element in FIG. 1. **Display devices 18 and 26 are shown as part of the camera body 20, but there is no discussion as to which of the other components of FIG. 1 are included. It is not clear whether the recall**

**memory 10 and the special memory 12 are arranged inside or outside of the camera body 20.”**

In response, it is noted that Fig. 1, Taka teaches the entirety of the still camera that include connections , memory 10, memory 12 and display circuits inside the body y of the camera and Fig. 2 Taka teaches the camera body and buttons used to operate the inside circuits and display device used fro displaying the images from the memory 10 and memory 12 . Taka not only teaches the display devices used to displaying the images from memory 10 or memory 12 but also shows the button RCL that uses to operate the memory 10 and the button SPC that use to operate the memory 12. It is clear that the memory 10 and 12 are arranged inside the body of the camera.

Applicants further argue that “In contrast to the cited prior art, claim 42 includes:

**The Taka patent is indefinite as to the position of the recall memory and the special memory, and thus does not show or suggest a device where the first and second memories are installed inside the camera body.”**

In response , as explained by the examiner above, Taka is positive and definite as to position of the recall memory and special memory inside the camera body as sow y Figs 1 and 2 .

Applicant argues that “In response to this argument, the Office Action states on



It is noted that Figs. 1 and 2 in Taka reference illustrate the circuits inside the camera. The circuits include a first memory and a second memory (recall memory and special memory)(column 4-4). Fig. 2 Taka further teaches the operative buttons mounted on the camera body to control the first memory and second memory that are inside the body of the camera.

There is absolutely nothing in Taka to support this statement. The outer appearance of the camera is only partly shown in Figure 2 (column 3, lines 35-36). Taka specifically states that Figure 2 shows camera body 20 (column 4, lines 18-20). In addition, image display device 18, counter display device 26, image pickup means 2 and several buttons (REL, DWN, UP, RCL, SPC and STP) are specifically shown in Figure 2. Recall memory 10 and special memory 12 are shown as separate elements from camera body 20 in Figure 1. This directly contradicts the statement quoted above. Other than showing recall memory 10 and special memory 12 as separate elements in the schematic diagram of Figure 1, there is absolutely no disclosure in Taka concerning the physical positioning of these memories. Any statement about the physical position of recall memory 10 and special memory 12 is simply speculation. Thus, contrary to the statement quoted above, Taka does not show or suggest a first and second memory".

In response the examiner disagrees, it is noted that at Fig. 1 Taka discloses the components inside the camera boy comprising memory 10, memory 12 , display circuit (18) and electrical connections from the memory 10 and memory 12 the display circuit 18, and at Fig. 2 Taka teaches the button and display devices arranged on the surface the camera body that including display device (18) and

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button (SPC), button RCL and display device 18 that are used for operating the memory 10, memory 12 and displaying the images from the memory 10 and memory 12. It is clear that combination of Fig 1 and 2 as described in the specification of Taka is positively and definitely positioned that the memory 10 and memory 12 are inside the camera body.

Applicant argues that “, **Pfeiler does not show the use of a memory for temporarily storing the image information** store in memory 8 or 9, but rather memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11. Thus, Tojo and Pfeiler, even when combined, do not show or suggest every limitation of claim 50.

In response, the examiner disagrees. The memory 12 of the Pfeiler is considered as a memory for temporarily storing image information since the memory 12 store the image information from the memories and output the image stored for displaying.

Applicant argues that “Apparently, the Examiner has somehow modified the image memory 12 into a buffer memory. However, to modify a reference for the purposes of a prima facie case for obviousness, a suggestion for the modification must be shown in the references or other prior art. MPEP §2143.01. The Examiner has apparently modified the image memory 12 in Pfeiler from a memory for the storage of results of the differencing unit 11 into a buffer memory, but has provided no suggestion for this modification. Even if such a modification were suggested, there is no suggestion

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in the cited references to insert an additional memory into the circuit of Tojo. There is nothing in Tojo indicating that such a modification would be necessary, desirable or useful. Therefore, the cited references do not provide a prima facie case for obviousness of claim 50."

In response the use of a memory for temporarily would easily to manage the output of the stored information is well known the art. Therefore, using the memory for storing the image information from the first memory and second memory of Tojo to easily manage the output of the stored image information is motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the Tojo and Pfeiler.

Applicant argues that "Pfeiler does not show the use of a memory for temporarily storing the image information from another memory, but rather memory 12 is used to store the output of differencing unit 11. The Examiner has not demonstrated any suggestion in the prior art to modify the image memory 12 into a buffer memory. Even if such a modification were suggested, there is no suggestion in the cited references to insert an additional memory into the circuit of Taka. There is nothing in Taka indicating that such a modification would be necessary, desirable or useful. Thus, the Taka and Pfeiler patents, even when combined, do not show or suggest every limitation of claim 50. Therefore, the cited references do not provide a prima facie case for obviousness of claim 50. Any claim that is dependent on a nonobvious claim is also nonobvious. Therefore, claims 51-53 are also nonobvious.

In response, it is noted that using a memory for temporality storing the image information in order to easily control and manage the output of the stored image information is well known in the art. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art to use a memory for temporarily storing the image information from the first memory and second memory when needed in order to easily control and manage the output of the image information.

***Conclusion***

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HUY T NGUYEN whose telephone number is (703) 305-4775. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM -6:00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on (703) 308-9644. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to 2600 TECH CENTER customer service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

  
HUY NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

H.N

September 19, 2003